

EXCHANGES
Closing Quotations
T.T. London 8a.m.
On Demand 8a.m. 8d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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June 23, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 1 p.m. 88
Humidity 82 63

June 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 1 p.m. 79
Humidity " 80 " 87

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.89

1917 日七月五

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

一月五日 七月五日 大英香港

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\$36 PER ANNUUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN FAILURE.

Full Defeat of the Enemy. London, June 23.

An Italian semi-official message states: "Reciprocal artillery activity is still intense along the Piave, while attacks and counter-attacks to assure tactical advantages are proceeding. The final phase of the great battle, however, has terminated. It has been a full defeat for the Austro-Hungarian armies which have not succeeded in reaching any of their objectives on Montello and, in front of Sandone. The enemy's sacrifices are enormous, entire regiments being destroyed. The enemy losses were at least 180,000, without gaining even the indispensable initial success of some dominating heights, assuring crossings of the Piave.

Austrian Admissions. London, June 23.

An Austrian wireless official message says: "Fighting on the Piave is less violent. The enemy only resumed counter-attacks on the southern wing of our front. Heavy rains have multiplied the burdens and privations of our troops. The Piave has become a rushing stream, and communication between the banks is often interrupted for several hours. There is the greatest difficulty in providing the front with necessities, munitions and provisions."

Austrian Exaggeration. London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the Austrians claim the capture of 40,000 Italian prisoners, but this is semi-officially contradicted. The truth is that this figure represents the whole Italian casualty, which, compared with the length of the front and the efforts involved, is very small.

Enemy Intensely Bombed. London, June 23.

An Italian official message states: "Our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely on the whole front. The infantry continued its pressure from Montello to the Piave. A British energetic surprise attack broke in the enemy's lines to the south of Asiago, killed one hundred and took thirty-one prisoners. Airmen bombed the enemy's communications and brought down ten aeroplanes. The enemy has lost, since June 15, 85 aeroplanes.

Enthusiastic Scenes in Rome. London, June 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, news of the disorderly retreat of the Austrians led to enthusiastic scenes in Rome. Excited crowds snatched special editions from the hands of newsmen. There were great demonstrations in cafés and theatres, orchestras playing the National Anthem and the people cheering. Similar demonstrations took place everywhere in the provinces.

IRISH RECRUITING.

A Strong Appeal to the Nation.

London, June 23.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Government has issued an appeal to all Irishmen, which has been signed by the Irish Recruiting Council, consisting of A. M. Sullivan, Maurice Dockrell, H. McLaughlin and Stephen Gwynn, as follows: "At His Excellency's request we have undertaken to organise a voluntary enlistment campaign to be carried on by our own people by their own methods in their own way. We are conscious of difficulties, but nevertheless believe we shall receive the willing support of those who are suffering from mismanagement and disappointed hope, for all must realise that the first necessity for a peaceful settlement of Ireland's troubles must be the defeat of the traducer of honour and our common Christianity. Two years ago our sons and brothers marched shoulder to shoulder. They went in answer to Ireland's call. As they pledged their lives our country pledged her honour that they should not die in vain, nor should the ranks lack comrades while a soul remained in Erin. The voices of the living and dead implore us to keep faith. War-worn remnants of Irish brigades are reeling beneath the blows of tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe. This Ireland is but the cradle of a greater Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland, from Adelaide to Brisbane and from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction. Their friendship is growing cold. This is no hour for truck or bargain. Whatever bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost and promises not kept, we are confident that the answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of a nation that never yet sold herself to the wrong or asked a price for doing right. We believe the response to date's voice will always prove trust, wisdom and far-sighted statesmanship. Never doubting the power of justice and right to move Irishmen's hearts, we appeal to all to join us in this work of patriotism. If all lovers of liberty, truth and honour range themselves on our side, our Irish heroes with new strength and hope will quickly restore the name of Ireland to its honoured place among the nations of the world."

WHAT BRAZIL IS DOING.

London, June 23.

Admiral Francisco Dematoss, Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission in Europe, in an interview, said that Brazil was already doing patrol work with the Anglo-American Fleets and guarding foodstuffs from Brazil. When war broke out, fifty-three German ships were interned in Brazilian ports, of which thirty-three, aggregating a quarter of a million tons, had been ceded to France. Admiral Francisco predicted victory for the Allies next year.

DISTRESS IN BULGARIA.

London, June 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Amsterdam *Volkskrant* says that the lack of clothing, shoes and linen in Bulgaria surpasses anything reported from other countries, whilst salt and coffee are unobtainable. The correspondent suggests that these difficulties contributed to the fall of M. Radovilov.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

INTERNAL TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Mosition Factories Suspend Work. London, June 23.

According to a message from Zurich, the *Neue Freie Presse* states that the internal condition in Austria is more serious than it ever was before. A general strike prevails at Budapest, where all munition factories have suspended work. Cavalry are dispersing demonstrators. A political crisis is expected to mature to-morrow. Parliamentarians forecast that Herr von Seidler will be requested to form a new Cabinet although he is opposed by the Socialists, who are masters of the situation and demand a new Parliament.

Austrian Cabinet Resigns.

Later.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Vienna states that to-day's Cabinet meeting decided on the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Tanks Used for Raiding. London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on June 23, says: "Last night tanks were used for the first time in raiding, in an operation near Bapaume and proved satisfactory, penetrating the enemy lines unhindered and returning safely. Their mission was partly to beat down a path for the infantry, in which they were successful. They also aroused considerable machine-gun opposition and our progress was thereby restricted to the eastern margin of Bapaume cemetery. The enemy heavily shelled Strassee Railway, where his attempt to raid our lines failed with considerable losses."

Aerial Work.

London, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report. Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says that clouds and winds hindered flying on June 22. There was no air fighting. The weather permitted greater safety at night. Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on a dump at Bapaume, railway stations at Armentieres, Steenwerk and Pic Saint Maix, and on the docks at Bruges.

Italian Prisoners Taken.

London, June 23.

A German official wireless message states: "We took thirty-six Italian prisoners south-west of Reims.

American Positions Improved.

London, June 24.

An American official message says: "Despite opposition we again improved our positions north-west of Chateau Thierry. We repulsed a raid in the Vosges."

FAIR PLAY FOR ALL.

Mr. Lloyd George on the Future.

London, June 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle, London, urged that we must prepare right for peace. The world must be fit for everybody and all classes to live in. There would be no room for deformities like militarism, militarism and anarchy. All must have a fair share. The future of the Empire had already been committed to democracy. Problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. The upper classes, middle classes, and lower classes had all passed through the fiery furnace together. It had changed the people's hearts. Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "Before, I fought hard to get fair play for the people from which I sprang. What I got was by fighting. I am going to try another way this time."

EGYPTIAN SILVER SITUATION.

London, June 25.

A message from Cairo states that in connection with the low value of notes the Government notifies that the silver circulation, which was two-and-a-half million piastres at the beginning of the war, is now seven millions, owing to various causes, including the hoarding propensities of small cultivators. Similar conditions prevail generally in the East, notably in India and Japan. Thus the silver penalty imposed an obligation for the issue of notes owing to the impossibility, despite flourishing finances, of either to buy stamp silver. Seigniorage will henceforth be devoted to the withdrawal of notes. The population is urged not to hoard, as the Government hopes to secure considerable supplies of silver before the next cotton season.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN UNDESIRABLE DUTCH LABOURITE.

London, June 23.

Mr. Havelock Wilson in a speech at London stated that the Seamen's Union had received a telegram from Rotterdam that the Dutch sailors refused to sail with M. Trolstra, Dutch Labour delegate. Mr. Wilson emphasised that the refusal was another striking example of the policy of Allied and neutral seamen to punish the Hun for his diabolical deeds at sea.

UNREST IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, June 23.

M. Karolyi in the Lower House said that four were killed and seven injured in collision between the police and strikers at the State engine works on June 21.

The Premier, M. Wekerle, said that the casualties occurred on June 10 and added that there had been frequent strikes at these works and they were extending over other factories.

BOLSHEVISTS OVERTHROWN.

Amsterdam, June 23.

A message from Moscow, via Berlin, states that Bolshevik rule has been overthrown in Samara and the old Russian flag has been hoisted at several places.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

London, June 23.

Interesting narratives from a reliable source completely refute the German assertions regarding the alleged ineffectiveness of depth charges and other British methods of coping with submarines. For example on a bright moonlight night a British patrol boat noticed a submarine half a mile distant, apparently recharging. The captain immediately full speed in the direction of the U-boat with the object of ramming her before she was able to submerge. The latter succeeded in submerging, but the patrol boat came up and dropped six depth charges and then fired a shell at the centre of the visible disturbance. Large quantities of oil came to the surface and cries for help were heard. One survivor only was found. Besides the case of the German submarine cruiser torpedoed by a British submarine near Cape St. Vincent on May 11, other instances have occurred. For example a British submarine aspied, charged and successfully rammed an enemy submarine. The Britisher's stem cut through the enemy plates and remained imbedded. Both craft endeavoured to extricate themselves. The enemy, through using her last tanks, almost came to the surface, bringing the Britisher along. Then the U-boat drew away in great difficulty, apparently frantically endeavouring to keep afloat; but subsequently sank. Two other cases of successful torpedoing of German submarines are mentioned, in one of which the opposing craft were engaged in deadly attempts for nearly half an hour to obtain a favourable position. The superior British navigation won.

ITALIAN SUCCESS IN FRANCE.

London, June 23.

A French communiqué states: We made several "coups-de-main" between Montdidier and the Oise and made prisoners. The Germans attacked Brigny Hill between the Marne and Rheims and succeeded in momentarily seizing the summit. The Italians shortly afterwards vigorously counter-attacked, drove off the enemy and took prisoners. Our line was completely restored.

POLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.

London, June 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that M. Poincaré on June 22 presented a flag to the new Polish army which is composed mainly of Poles from the United States and also includes many Poles who have fought for France since the beginning of the war. Polish national music, which has been prohibited in Poland under the German "liberator" on pain of death, was played.

AERIAL MAILS.

New U.S. Post Service

Inaugurated.

Lieut. Torrey H. Webb, flying an army biplane, began the United States Government's mail service by air route recently when he arose from the 2d information aviation field at Belmont Park, L. I., and winged his way south to Philadelphia, where he delivered his mail pouches to Lieut. James Edgerton, to be taken to Washington. The transfer of the mail from airplane to airplane took six minutes.

Fifteen minutes after Webb started, Lieut. George L. Boyle left Potomac Park, Washington, on a similar errand, a great crowd including President Wilson, watching him rise into the air. Boyle's first stop was to be Philadelphia, but he was forced to descend at Waldorf, Md.

Many well known people saw Webb rise into the air and hundreds of school children ranged in front of the grandstand, sang as he climbed upward, circled the field, and laid his course. He carried three hundred and fifty pounds of first-class mail, comprising about twelve thousand letters. In one of the pouches was a letter from Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to President Wilson and the House of Commons. The letter was addressed to the House of Commons in the name of the people of the city of New York, whom I never ask to do anything they do not successfully perform.

At the beginning of the service it is possible that there may be some days when fog will interfere with the landing in which case provision will be made to send mail by special courier," says a statement issued to-day at the Post Office. "It is not anticipated that this will occur frequently, if at all. Provisions have been made to guard against delays in delivery resulting from accidents to the planes. To meet such an emergency relief planes will be provided and emergency landing fields have been established at Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Wilmington and New Brunswick.

The special stamp provided for the airplane mail service is 7/8 inch by 3/4 inch, and depicts an airplane, of the type to be used in the mail service, in flight, in a curved line, Roman capital letters, above the airplane appear the words "U. S. Postage" and in a straight line below the picture is the word "Omnibus", with the numbers "24" within circles in both lower corners. The border design will be red and the airplane blue, forming with the background the national colours of red, white and blue.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 23. The silver market is steady. There is a good Government demand.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Marriage of Escaped Officer.

The wedding took place at Beaumaris, Berks, recently, of Captain W. Loder-Symonds, of Hinton Manor, and Miss Melleney Mary Waring, of Beaumaris House, Berks. The bridegroom escaped from a German camp and reached home.

Mr. Hawley, who spoke next, said: "I believe within a few years there will be stations established for passenger service, such as have been visioned by such men as Tennyson, when he wrote, eighty years ago, in *Locksley Hall*, of the 'pilots of the purple twilight.' I believe that the time is near at hand when the Empire State Express and the Congressional Limited will have to take their places with the *Pony Express* and the old-time canal boat."

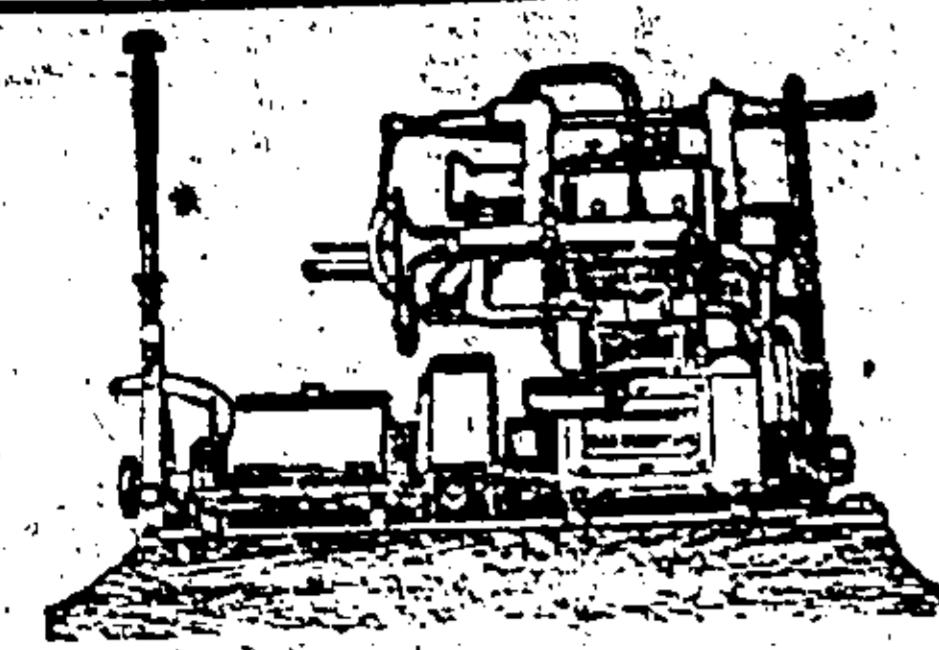
Many pieces of mail sent from Washington as historical mementos were carried the most important of which was a letter from Governor Whitman to President Wilson, bearing one of the first aerial stamp cancelled.

The postal authorities announced that the time taken for the transportation of mail from Washington to New York by train, including the delivery at the post office, is from six to seven hours. The time required for the transportation by airplane will not exceed three and one-half hours, including an allowance of thirty minutes from the landing field at Belmont Park to the New York post office. The transfer of mail at Bustleton to North Philadelphia station will take a maximum of thirty minutes. The authorities say the air route will make a saving of at least two hours in the delivery of mail at terminals. But a much greater saving of time than is indicated will be made, because of the special delivery features in the cities, and earlier train connections. The saving in some instances may amount to as much as twelve hours by making connection which will avoid the delivery going over to the next day.

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"	20	.75
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GENERAL NEWS.

Not "A.E.F." or "A.E.F."

The use of the abbreviations "A.E.F." and "A.E.F." instead of the full title, "Australian Expeditionary Force" and "Australian Imperial Force" in the address of correspondence for American and Australian troops, is liable to result in the correspondence being misdirected and seriously delayed. The Postmaster-General strongly advises the public to address to the authorities in full.

Scotland's Money for War Weapons.

Good results were obtained in Scotland recently in the War Weapons Week campaign. Edinburgh's contributions amounted to £420,528, bringing the city's total to £1,654,753. Paisley had already raised £400,000, the estimate for a week sufficient to pay for a cruiser. Surprise subscriptions during the remainder of the week were to be devoted to equipping a destroyer and two seaplanes. Dundee's fourth-day total, £35,060, makes a total of £251,070. Aberdeen has raised £20,000 in four days.

Panel Doctors Want More.

To meet the increased cost of living panel doctors approached the Insurance Commissioners for an increase of fees. At a conference of the doctors it was announced that the Government could not see their way to a general increase of fees. They were, however, prepared to treat the men with small incomes on the same lines as they had treated civil servants with less than £500 per year. At the conference decided not to press their demand at present, but to accept the Government's offer.

German Prisoners in Japan.

The quality of food supplied to German prisoners in Japan has been affected somewhat by the rise in the price of commodities, but it remains exactly the same as that given to Japanese soldiers. That the Germans thrive on it may be judged from the fact that their average weight after nearly four years is 167.3 lb. It would be interesting to know if the Japanese prisoners in Germany, of which there are a few, are bearing up so buoyantly under prison camp life and if they have the same privilege of going for walks outside the camps and of despatching letters.

Lieut. B. J. Hodson Killed.

The death has occurred in action of Lieut. B. J. Hodson, Royal Irish Regiment, formerly chief reporter of the Central News Agency. He was 35 years of age. Mr. Hodson, who fought in the South African war, acted as Central News war correspondent in the Balkan campaigns, and at the outbreak of the present war as special correspondent in France and Belgium, where he had some thrilling experiences. He was in the siege of Antwerp and the evacuation of Ostend, and took part in the fighting during the Irish rebellion in 1916. Going to the front immediately afterwards, he was wounded within a week of his arrival.

Crystal Gazer Sent to Prison.

Annie Sophie Sharp, 73, of Portdown-road, Maida Vale, W., was sentenced by the Plymouth magistrates to six months imprisonment for obtaining food and lodgings by false pretences. The prisoner, it was stated, went to a Plymouth boarding-house in February and engaged a suite of rooms on pretence that they were for a very rich woman who was "almost a millionaire." Pending the supposed arrival of this person Sharp stayed at the house for several weeks. She then went away, saying that she was going to London, but she was traced to Brighton and arrested there. The Chief Constable of Plymouth described the prisoner as one of the most crafty and dangerous women in the country. For years she had been cheating large sums of money by crystal gazing and had induced young girls who went to her to have their fortunes told to lead immoral lives. She had a place in Broad-street for her fortune tellings and a house in Maida Vale which was used for immorality. She had been associated with persons recently convicted of serious offences and had numerous friends in Germany.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Well Known Journalist.
Mr. W. H. Lewis, former Editor of the Japan Advertiser and of the *Mundo Times*, and a journalist widely known throughout the Far East, is now in France, attached as a Captain to General Pershing's staff. He is assistant to Mr. Martin Egan, his predecessor in the editorial chair of the *Mundo Times*, who has been appointed Major on the staff of the American commandant. Captain Lewis is a British by birth and speaks French fluently. Mr. George Broson Ross, of the Far Eastern Review, is also in American Service, being assistant military attaché at Madrid.

Sober London.

At Tower Bridge Police Court Mr. Bingley pointed out that there had not been a charge of drunkenness during the holidays. The borough of Bermondsey and parts of Deptford, Southwark and Lambeth come within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Clarke Hall, at Old-street, also drew attention to the fact that he had not a single charge of drunkenness to deal with. The district covered by his Court includes Hoxton, Shoreditch and Bethnal Green. At the other Courts in the Metropolitan area very few persons were charged with this offence during the holidays.

Value of Waste Paper.

The question of obtaining paper becomes daily more pressing. Mr. Frank S. Lendrum, a waste paper merchant and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Paper Commission, stated yesterday that it was essential that every kind of paper should be saved. Government Departments alone use 2,000 tons of paper in a week, and even the smallest scraps should be saved for the pulping mills. From 60 to 70 per cent of the paper manufactured at present, he said, is made from repulp material, as the importation of wood pulp has practically ceased. This repulp material is not only used for newspaper and stationery; it is employed to a great extent in munition making and for the manufacture of many hospital appliances. One ton of waste paper makes 160wt. of new paper.

£700 Hoarding Penalty.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bayland Hodge, a shipbuilder, and Mrs. Mabel Hodge, his wife, of Corbridge Hall, Gosforth, were summoned for food hoarding. Some of the articles referred to were:—1148lb. flour, 333lb. sugar, 148lb. bacon and ham, 2lb. eggs, 10lb. split peas, 32lb. lentils, 8lb. rice, 25 tins sardines, 35lb. jam and marmalade, 61 tins preserved fruits, 21 tins golden syrup, 17 jars calves' foot jelly, 20 tins of condensed milk, 27lb. dried fruit. There were 16 persons in the household. Mr. Hodge replied to an inquiry from the Food Control Office that he was not responsible for house-keeping, his time being occupied in building ships as fast as possible to save the country from disaster. Mrs. Hodge was fined £50 on each of four summonses, to which she pleaded guilty, with 50 guineas costs. Mr. Hodge was fined £100 in respect to the flour, without costs. In respect to the jam, rice and sugar Sir Marshall Hall submitted that Mr. Hodge was not responsible for what Mrs. Hodge purchased, but the magistrate fined him £100 on each of the three cases, with 250 costs, payment being suspended pending appeal. The total amount of the fines was £800 and £102 10s. costs.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

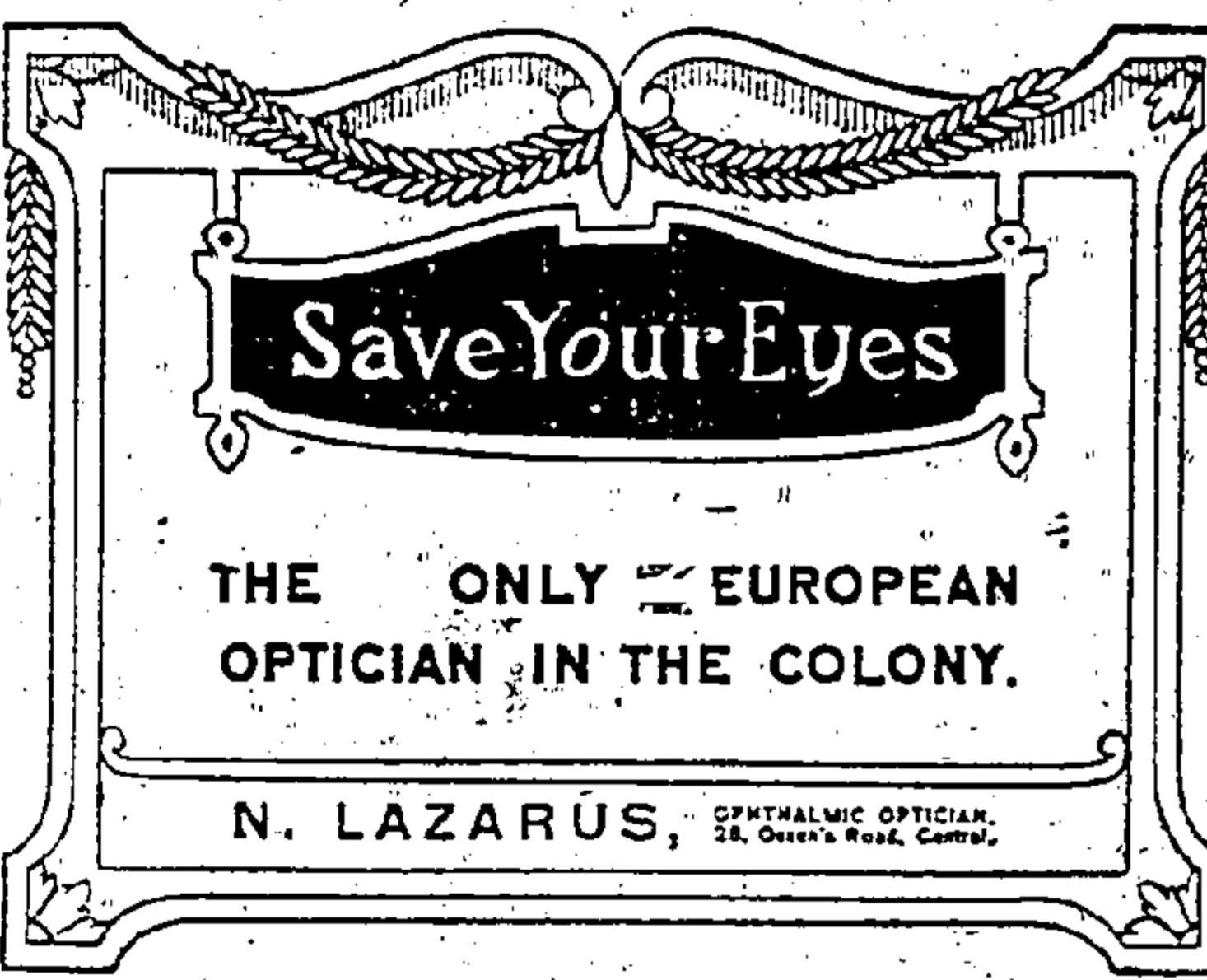
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MOUTRIE'S



GENERAL NEWS.

BAVARIA AND SAXONY.

No Aerial Post at Present.

It is not proposed to establish an experimental postal aerial service in this country at present, says the Postmaster-General, as the whole resources of the aero-plane industry are required for military purposes.

Cuba's Mineral Wealth.

Investigations as to the mineral wealth of Cuba disclose that one-seventh of the known iron ore of the world is in that island, and that there may be had 1,000,000 tons of manganese and 150,000 tons of chromium, which assist in making the toughest steel in the world. The conclusion is that the island of Cuba can support a population of 20,000,000 people.

New Zealand's Orchards.

According to a report made to the New Zealand Fruit Growers Federation it was stated that the orchards of the country covered 33,974 acres, from which there were harvested during 1917 for commercial purposes 1,000,910 bushels.

Also that there were imported during the 1916-17 season 67,026 cases, valued at \$2,254,012, compared with 52,089 cases for 1915-16.

Mr. Sun Yat Sen.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen arrived at Moji on June 10 from Keelung, Formosa, and left for Hakone. Dr. Sun is quoted as saying that his visit to Japan was due to ill-health and that he will under go a rest cure, at the same time taking the opportunity to meet his Japanese friends. He declared that he had no political mission and that he intended spending the summer at Hakone.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Ulcers, Ulcers of the Liver, etc., don't let your skin and money go to useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. Clarke's Blood Mixture, which is known to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the primary matter which always is the true primary cause of all skin diseases. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take, and has the most delicate constitution of all ointments and salves. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
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NOTICES.



event of first-rate importance, which has only one value, namely, camouflage for German superiority over Central Europe."

"The latest exhibition of German effrontery," says the *Daily Mail*, "takes the form of a statement inspired from German Headquarters to the effect that the Austro-German alliance never has been other than a defensive pact,

and that it now fits in most beautifully with the idea of the league of nations which the Entente has declared to be foremost among the aims they are pursuing. The authors of this colossal piece of miscalculation conveniently forgot that Italy seceded from the Triple Alliance for the reason that it proved itself an instrument of aggression, and Rumania severed partnership with the Central Powers for the same cause. We are now asked to believe there has been a change of heart; that eternal peace is the one object of German and Austrian statesmanship, and that a league of nations is the ideal toward which Berlin and Vienna are panting. President Wilson anticipated and answered that pretence long before the rulers of the robber empires had the brazenness to put it forward."

Vienna newspapers welcome the announcement that, at the meeting at German Great Headquarters the German and Austrian Emperors, decided upon a deepening of the alliance between the two countries.

London, May 15.—At the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles, the *Chronicle* says, apparently a step was taken towards formally defining and recognising the subservient relations of the Dual Monarchy towards the German Empire.

"An independent Austria-Hungary," the newspaper adds, "is impossible, chiefly because not one of its constituent nationalities wants it. The Austro-German and Magyar dominions' minorities do not want an independent monarchy, but a monarchy dependent on Germany which can help them maintain their unnatural position."

On the other hand, the Czech-Slovaks and Jugoslavs do not want a Dual Monarchy in any form, independent or otherwise. They want independent Czech-Slovak and Jugoslav states. Between these two schools any attempt by Emperor Charles to reassert the independence of the Hapsburgs is doomed to fail helplessly.

Furtive offers from him to the Allies of the kind of peace he would like to make have the same significance as would belong to similar offers made from Munich and Dresden. A majority of the Austrian people, it adds, will consider that the convention will have a fatal effect on Austria's industry after the war, when the necessity will arise for getting large loans from foreign countries.

"Meanwhile, we do well to realise that all attempts, whether in enemy camps or in our own, to trade on the idea of Austria-Hungary as a separate Power are profoundly deceptive. An Austro-Hungarian independence is a phrase

NOTICES.

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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

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INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

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Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street

Mr. T. TAKAYE

Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central

Mrs. S. HONDA

"

NOTICES.

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Treasury, Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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Splits 70 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: "No. 1 A.H.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
CRUM.—At 31 Dixwell Road Extension, Shanghai on the 24th inst. Mrs. G. W. Crum, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEAT.

Nothing has been more heartening for a considerable time past than the news that the Austrians have been compelled to re-cross the Piave in disorder, and that they are being closely pursued by the Italians and the British and French troops co-operating with them. It is well-known that the enemy both in Italy and in France had counted much on the success of the Italian offensive which he hoped would be a repetition of the first big drive that ended so disastrously to the Italians. Such a victory would certainly have had far-reaching effects both in Italy and France. In Italy it would probably have led to serious disorganisation, while in France it would have been extremely encouraging to the enemy and have caused a feeling of depression among the French and the British troops. It might also have had, as one result, the weakening of part of our line in France for the sake of Italy in her hour of trial. Such a sacrifice would readily have been made, as it was when it became necessary when the Italians were so unexpectedly overwhelmed some few months ago. Happily, the situation to-day is very different, so much so indeed that we have every reason to feel the utmost gratification at the splendid triumph of the Italians and the troops from the British and French Armies who have been assisting them. So complete indeed has been the smashing blow given to the enemy in Italy that it is reported that the Germans are rushing forward twelve of their own divisions to Italy in order to substitute them for a similar number of Austrian troops. No doubt that move will tend to stiffen the enemy's armies in Italy, but it will not in any way dishearten the Italians nor cause them to abate the energy of their pursuit of the enemy.

As to the fighting itself from which Italy has emerged so triumphantly, it appears to have been of a very desperate character. In his speech, Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, informed Parliament that the Italian Army "had resisted the greatest onslaught of the war against Italy." They had been "fighting the enemy's superiority of numbers, ambitions and aims, and it was not a question of failure but of defeat for him." It is good also to hear that the Italians, French and British "fought in fraternal concord, which a national army could not surpass, and that ardent spirit of emulation intensified the concord of the three armies." The tangible results are no less satisfactory, for not only has the enemy's determined onslaught been completely defeated and the Austrians compelled to retreat in disorder, but the Italians are able to count no less than 12,000 prisoners. It is particularly gratifying to Britons to note that one of their well-known County regiments—the Yorkshires—have been specially distinguishing themselves, and that they successfully raided positions south of the Asingo, inflicting heavy casualties. Besides taking prisoners, they were able to destroy twenty-three enemy aeroplanes, which in itself is quite a noteworthy fact and one which shows that on the Italian as on the French Front our serial service is supreme.

As already stated, this smashing defeat of the Austrians on the Italian front, coming at the present time when the aspect of affairs in France does not appear to be too bright for the Allied Forces, is indeed a matter for considerable gratification. It may not weaken the enemy materially on the French front, but it cannot but be detrimental to the morale of the troops. On the contrary, both on the French and British troops in France and the Italian Army and those assisting them it cannot but have a very stimulating effect. It is a very satisfactory state of affairs and one that is all the more pleasing by reason of the fact that the outlook in Italy was the more hopeful for the Italians. They have, however, risen superior to the many difficulties that presented themselves, and have done much to retrieve the disaster into which they so unexpectedly fell some six months ago.

How All Can Help.

Some little time ago we drew attention to the fact that the Hongkong War Publicity Committee had issued a small book of war stories, printed both in English and Chinese, with a view to acquainting the Chinese with the barbarous German way of conducting war. It was a very admirable method of spreading the truth, and we are glad to hear that the book has been freely distributed throughout Hongkong Schools, that a demand for it has come from Shanghai, and that it is likely to serve as a reading book and manual for translation in the educational establishments of the Northern settlement. The value of propaganda work of this type is undoubtedly, and it is to be feared that in the past this point has not been sufficiently realised in this British Colony of ours, which should be the radiating point of such activity in the Far East. A point that we desire to bring home in this connection is that every Briton here can have a hand in this work if he or she but chooses. In this instance, and this can be attained by all persons who have a Chinese in their employ, whether in the household or the office, purchasing a copy of the book and passing it on to the employee. In this way a healthy spirit can be encouraged among the Chinese. This is a duty which we all owe to the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The book, we may add, is on sale at Messrs. Norcross and Company's, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's and at the Post Office.

Bound Over.
Three Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting. All the men gave a different excuse and explanation as to how the quarrel arose. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, bound defendants over.

Hongkong Women's Gift.
Lady May advises us that the following telegram is being sent to Her Majesty Queen Mary— "Three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong present their humble duty to Her Majesty and respectfully beg to tender one thousand and twenty-five pounds as a token of affectionate loyalty, on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding."

House Collapse.

Early this morning a two-storyed house at Kowloon Old City collapsed. At the time there were a number of occupants in the house, but all appear to have been rather fortunate in escaping without injury, with the exception of one man who was dead when the police managed to dig him out. The house was totally demolished, the collapse being apparently due to the recent heavy rains.

An Old Man's Lapse.
At the Police Court this morning, an elderly Chinese was charged with stealing a brass tray from the Taikoo Sagas Cafeteria. Defendant was observed cutting the tray up with the intention of putting it in his pockets. Inspector Angus said defendant had been employed at the Works for 20 years. He was an old man and now of course he would lose his job. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six weeks.

Popular Piano Recital.
By kind permission of the Council, Mr. Denman Fuller will give a piano recital of light and popular music at the Helene May Institute on Monday, July 15, at 5.45 p.m. with Mr. B. K. Duncan at the vocalist. This recital will be open to all, but a collection will be made at the conclusion which will go intact to the Prisoners of War Fund, for which help is urgently needed. The programme will include such popular pieces as Liszt's 12th Rhapsody, Chopin's Valse in A flat, a group of pieces by Chamisso, Grieg, Paderewski, Rachmaninoff and other well-known composers, in addition to other well-known items.

The Enemy's Serious Internal Plight.
Two at least of to-day's telegrams, as indeed several telegrams received recently, continue to point to the fact that the internal condition of Austria and Bulgaria is much more serious than the Governments of these countries would have us believe or wish us to know. That such a state of affairs should exist seems to us to demonstrate further the powerful effect of the British blockade. That the situation is becoming more and more desperate in the countries mentioned augurs well for the future hopes of the Allies, for it is certain that neither Austria nor Bulgaria can continue indefinitely on the "verge" of starvation; and there must come a time when it seems a fact approaching—for the population of both countries to make more vigorous protests than they have so far done regarding the terrible suffering they are being compelled to undergo. Hungary, too, though apparently in a less serious condition economically than either Austria or Bulgaria, has her own troubles, for we read that there is at present in progress a general strike at Budapest and that, in consequence, all the munition factories have suspended work. Nothing but a situation of extreme gravity would cause such a state of affairs, and it all points to general disintegration indicative of silent and certain defeat.

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DAY BY DAY.

THESE IS NO CONTENTMENT WITHOUT CONGENITAL AND USEFUL OCCUPATION.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 64th birthday of Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

A Watcher.
A Chinese who gave the excuse that he was only watching, when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning with street gambling, was fined \$2.

Bound Over.
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The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd June, 1918:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 25 weeks.
This Year: \$12,694	332,114
Last Year: 14,402	331,284
Increase: —	830
Decrease: —	1,708

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd June, 1918:—

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This Year: \$12,694

Last Year: 14,402

Increase: —

Decrease: —

1,708

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and biliousness, clear the complexion, cure sick headaches and sweat the breath use the dainty laxative.

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will help to keep you well. Do

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Medicine Co., 96 Szochsen Road,

Shanghai.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

NG SZE-KWONG WINS COMFORTABLY.

For the first time in the history of the Colony, the Tennis Championship has been won by a Chinese exponent of the game, for Mr. Ng Sze-kwong met and defeated the late holder, Mr. S. E. Green, on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon. For some time past Chinese competitors in the premier event of the Colony's tennis have been conspicuous contestants, and of these the new Champion has led the way. It is only fitting that he of all the Chinese playing the game, should take the honors. It will be remembered that he has figured in the final and semi-final for three years past, last year falling a victim to the man he has now defeated. Playing through the competition this year he displayed very fine form and was generally expected to make a bold bid for the Championship. Just over a week ago he met Green and played for almost three sets when Green developed cramp and the match was left to be played all over again. Yesterday afternoon's weather was far from conducive to good play, the heat and strong sun being troublesome from start to finish, but, in spite of this, the quality of play seen was high.

The opening set went to Ng Sze-kwong by six games to three.

Green was playing his well-known game of hard driving and good placing, but his opponent met the majority of his strokes with ease and, displaying fine all-round ability, succeeded in making play close and interesting. His very fine capabilities in the art of placed cutting gave him by far the majority of his points, and many were the times that he left Green standing at the base line helpless to reach the retarded ball dropped just over the net. The games stood at one time 3-3, but Ng took the next three and claimed the set. It was by a characteristic cut that he gained the decisive point.

The second set was taken by Green at 8-4. The opening game went to Green, and witnessed an exceedingly fine and long rally, which brought forth rounds of applause. Green's strong back-hand driving was exhibited freely here, but he seemed at times to be reckless and his usual careful placing was absent. Green took the game to 4-1, and, later to 5-2, but Ng was not to be denied and wrasted the next two games, threatening to make it a long set by the scores reading 5-4. Ng's fine placing was responsible for his success. The set went to Green in the next game for Ng, who had the service, played a little carelessly.

It is usual to find the third set of such contests the most interesting and closely fought, but to the surprise of all onlookers Ng took the first five games, without Green being able to reply. Green was not doing the fine things he had done before, and Ng was playing almost without fault, placing, driving, and cutting well and showing wonderful anticipation. Green did manage to take the sixth game, but his opponent took the set at the next, and came in for much hearty applause from his many supporters.

The fourth set proved to be the last. Ng, despite the exhausting play he had gone through, opened particularly strong and claimed the first two games. Green was still relying on his hard driving, and whilst taking a few points by such means, found his rival nearly always ready for the hardest drive sent over and capable of giving a hard drive in return, or a well-judged cut which ever suited his purpose better. Green took the third game, but after this had to watch the score mount up to 5-1 against him before he could reply. With the score reading 6-2, Ng played all he knew how in the next game, and taking this rather easily, came out winner of a well-fought match by 8-2, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2, or 22 games to 12. The winner came in for an enthusiastic reception, for there was no denying the fact that he had deserved to win all the way through. There have been far more exciting finals, but few in which such steady play has been seen.

Green had been the Colony's Champion for three years, and last year won out-right the fine cup that was then competed for. The new cup will bear its first name that of Ng Sze-kwong, and all tennis players will agree that on his present form he is the Colony's champion by every right.

Among the very large audience were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, and Major-General and Miss Ventris, on the escape of submarine

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

Some Measures at Madras.

Madras, May 24.—With a view

to improving the prospects of men returning from war in obtaining employment in the Government service, the Government have issued orders to the following effect: In applying the age limit prescribed by the Civil Service Regulations for admission into the Government service the heads of departments shall exclude from the candidate's age any period during which he was actually serving in the combatant ranks of the Army. All combatants in Government service on a pay not exceeding Rs. 15 per month from now onwards, and for the period of the war, should only be filled up temporarily, so that men returning from the war may have a chance of getting such appointment. Men who now enlist in the combatant ranks may put an application through the Commanding Officer to the heads of departments of the Government service in which they would like to get an appointment on their return. A register is to be kept of applications and claims registered. These applicants, if otherwise qualified and suitable, should be given preference to those of men temporarily appointed.

The Government remark that one District Judge has notified that he will not take as process servers men who are of military age (18-25) and fit for military service. The Government desire to command for consideration of all heads of departments the desirability of issuing similar rule in regard to appointments.

A meeting for the purpose of recruiting men and helping the Government in all possible ways will be held at Coonoor on Saturday.

Bombay, May 24.—The Governor of Bombay has convened a Provincial war conference at Bombay on the 10th. Amongst those invited to assist in the deliberations are a number of Native Chiefs and Princes, Non-Official Members from Bombay of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and Non-Official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and delegates from Bombay who attended the Delhi War Conference, while a large number of delegates have been invited from the Districts. The general public will not be admitted.

Home Ruler Urges Conscription.

Madras, May 27.—Presiding at the Godavari District Conference, the Hon. B. Venkatesh Raja, in the course of his speech, said: It would not be compromising the dignity of the Government to use conscription. It has become the ultimate resource in England and its Colonies, let alone other civilised countries. It is all the more necessary in India where the military spirit has been considerably impaired. Continuing, he said he was as ardent a Home Ruler as any, but he would do his best for the Empire unconditionally. In asking the Government to give fighters for this war, Government were only giving them the first requisite of a fit-force Home Rule. Referring to the charge of belligerence, he said: We help the Empire fighting it a duty, but bargaining means an exchange between the contracting parties. Have we only demand what is our due, what is our birthright? It is the best which a civilised Government owes to its people. In conclusion he said: You do desire Home Rule, but be deserving, and one thing you have to show that you deserve is your ability to fight.

For years the painful meteor toil'd on, drawing the circle nearer and nearer round the mystery, until at last he ran it to earth in Stony Biese. These strange sounds that break the silence of Australian deserts at all hours of the day and night are now conjectured to be due to escape of gas from subterranean boards of sulphur and hydrogen that the ancient volcanoes overlooked. A better title for "Hawley's Gun" would now seem to be the Indian one of Barial Gun, which in which more than one part of the world serve to describe those mysterious explosive noises caused by the splitting of under-ground rocks, the fall of meteorites, and the escape of subterranean gas.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Since the Germans revere the memory of Napoleon and profess to follow his ways, so no doubt they like their own Emperor to him. The Germans are a reading people. They claim a higher understanding than ours of

FROM THE PULPIT.

Unthinking Kindness.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macphie at Union Church on Sunday morning:

"Let it come to pass that the damsel to whom I shall say, 'Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, 'Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also; let the same be she that Thou hast appointed for Thy servant Isaac, and thereby shall I know that Thou hast shown favour unto my master.'—Gen. 24:14.

There would be fewer misfits and misfortunes in misried life if the choice of partners were always gone about in the spirit shown in the case of Isaac and Rebekah. Objections of a serious and weighty errand, Abraham's confidential steward sent out to seek a wife for his master's son—the wife, for although in these days people did not talk sentimentality about soul affinities, they did believe that Providence had a hand in these important affairs, and did design individual man and woman for one another, which is a much healthier belief than the extraordinarily casual fashion in which the most solemn of human contracts is often entered upon. So we see Eliezar, believing that "a prudent wife is of the Lord," seeking for some clear sign by which we may distinguish her amongst the maidens at the well. They did ask for such signs in Bible times, devout souls who had the habit of waiting upon God's will, and found that will, as we do, not always easy to discern.

There are different measures of faith, different characters and endlessly different circumstances to reckon with, and we may leave God's children to their several ways of treating with Him, according to their grace and their need and the practice they attain in discovering His will concerning themselves and their affairs.

Reverently, simply, and without bowing reasonably does not Abraham's servant seek the token which is to mark out the chosen maid. In answer to his request for a draught of water she is to reply, "Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also." Eliezar is only asking that the maiden shall reveal herself, shall manifest by courtesy and kindness the good disposition behind the good looks which the eye can judge. First impressions go for much, notably with regard to little things. With what heart could the steward have taken back with him one who had given the stranger's request a grudging reception? But here is a maiden who head some is and handsome does. Brightly and readily she draws water for the traveller. Many might have done that, but few would have volunteered the added kindness which stands to the credit of young Rebekah. "Drink," said she, "and I will draw for thy camels also, until they have done drinking." And she hastened, and emptied her pitcher into the trough, and ran again unto the well to draw, and drew for all the camels."

Now is not that a picture to make a favourable impression? Nobody here has ever drawn water for even one thirsty camel with an earthen pitcher out of a well. Rebekah set herself a piece of real hard work in undertaking it for ten, and cheerfully carried it through. And she was a Sheikh's daughter. To be sure: a churl's daughter would have counted herself above it.

Seldom do we reflect how we reveal ourselves—worse or better—by seemingly trivial, casual actions and words. Indeed to reflect too much upon it would but be to spoil our best by self-consciousness. But there is the fact. Rebekah, like the best of us, is not pronounced upon according to pre-arranged examination in which she is aware she must show her best. Our most critical examinations are not those to which we sit down before a paper set on definite lines at an appointed moment. Rather do they come to us unexpected, often indeed unrecognised for what they are. We answer life's testing questions scarcely aware that they are be-

ing put to us. We take deep decisions in a trice; ignorant that anything depends on them. This is not unfair, for it is only the requirement that we show what we are, and that comes out most truly when we are least liable to it. Little thought that Syria maiden by the well that her future hung upon her response when the tired traveller asked the courtesy of her pitcher. She was simply her natural self, and the question with us all is just one of the "hidden man of the heart." We have need that the clean heart and right spirit be ever anew created within us, so that when we speak and act most spontaneously we shall manifest something of the nature which befits the children of God. That is the sort of "sign" which is looked for from Christians—not that they be always consciously, still less self-consciously, engaged in attempts to do good, but just that ordinarily, unthinkingly, they show that they have been with Jesus and have learnt of Him, learnt to be meek and lowly of heart, to be considerate, helpful, willing to serve and take trouble, thoughtful not only for the weary wayfarer but even for his beasts of burden.

Surely this is a beautiful and lovable thing, this spirit of ready, basting, cheerful service, beautiful and winsome in the Sheikh's daughter by the village well, and not less so in the children of the King, bearing their burdens light and keeping their arms from aching as pitcher after pitcher is emptied into the trough, out of which insatiable creatures drink more than water, for the milk of human kindness goes with it all. "Drink, and I will give thy camels drink also;" it is as refreshing as cold water to a thirsty soul to meet this spirit on the highway of life, or often perchance on its byways. To get more than you ask for, more than duty or custom or even courtesy demands, is just that added something which is the best grace of all giving, and it brings a touch often of happy surprise, like a gleam of sunshine on a drab day.

Calcutta, May 25.—In noticing the Local Self-Government resolution issued by the Government of India, the *Englishman* says: "The new resolution really goes little beyond that which was thundered forth from Simla in April, 1915. There is, however, one important feature in the present resolution which we do not associate with its predecessor. It does recognise the necessity for some sort of reliable branches before progress in real self-government even in purely local affairs can be made. The real difficulty is to find or create a better constituency than already exists. A perfect or even a tolerable constituency upon which may be based the grant of fuller powers of taxation, and administration to elective bodies cannot be brought into existence in a day. It will require years of patient education and gradual advance, accompanied by a good deal of blundering and loss before the rate-payers of India can be quickened into a sense of civic duty, and before their representatives on public bodies cultivate in a more general degree the civic spirit which is essential to good municipal government."

Even the cup of cold water, the Master, will not go unrewarded. True, but there are two ways of giving even that, and one of them gets no acknowledgement from Him. Give cold looks along with it and the traveller who will die of thirst rather than come to you for another. So given it brings small blessing to the receiver, and to the giver none at all. How much better to do heartily, generously; even to go beyond the bare necessity and volunteer to draw for all the camels."

The Lord Jesus one summer's day, we read, being wearied with His journey, sat by Jacob's well. The woman He asked a drink from gave Him but a hasty answer, having had, poor creature, the milk of human kindness roared in her one does say by missing her way as she had done. She seized on the stranger's foreignness; wanted to know why He, a Jew, asked a favour of her, a Samaritan. The Lord answered her not in her own speech but out of His own goodness, and left her with the overwhelming gift of a "well of water springing up unto everlasting life."

And that is how the Father does with us; meets our grudging and demurring, and starting of objections with his own overflowing gift of love, kind even to the unthankful and the evil, and overcoming our petty evil with His own great-hearted good.

Now the bride of Christ, which is the Church, must be like Rebekah. Rebekah the cheerful maiden before she deteriorated, abundantly above all that we as unhappily she did, into the ask, or even think.

INDIAN REFORMS.

The First Instalment.

Simla, May 24.—The Government of India in the Education Department have issued a long and important resolution indicating the manner in which the Government of India would desire progress to be made along the road of local self-government. The resolution recommends a substantial increase in the present elective element among members of Municipalities and Rural Boards; representations of minorities by nomination, and securing official experience by the nomination of officials, without a right of voting. As a necessary corollary to the increased popularisation of local bodies provision is made for a franchise low enough to obtain constituencies representative of the body of ratepayers. Municipalities except in special cases are to have an elected non-official chairman while for large cities the Bombay system of elected chairmen with a nominated commissioner is recommended. Local bodies are generally to be allowed to introduce taxes up to the maximum prescribed by law, to have a free hand in the preparation of budgets, and except certain specified appointments, free control over their employees. Finally, it discusses Panchayats, which it is proposed should deal with village sanitation, village education, and have jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases.

These recommendations represent the first portions of the three classes of measures foreshadowed in the announcement made by the Viceroy last September, the other two being the greater Indianisation of the services, and the Constitutional Reforms proper.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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WELFARE OF OUR WORKERS.

The Importance of Play.

Winfred Stephens writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

Inspired by lively imagination the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions, directed by some of the best brains in the country, is laying the foundations of a healthy social order in the body of ratepayers. Municipalities except in special cases are to have an elected non-official chairman while for large cities the Bombay system of elected chairmen with a nominated commissioner is recommended. Local bodies are generally to be allowed to introduce taxes up to the maximum prescribed by law, to have a free hand in the preparation of budgets, and except certain specified appointments, free control over their employees. Finally, it discusses Panchayats, which it is proposed should deal with village sanitation, village education, and have jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases.

Even from this purely utilitarian standpoint care for the workers' physical health is not enough. In this human frame of body, mind and body act and react upon one another so intimately, so mysteriously that both physiologist and psychologist find it well-nigh impossible to distinguish between cause and effect. And there is no doubt that if the State is to be well served, no aspect of the workers' welfare—physical, mental, moral or spiritual—must be neglected.

Bearing this in mind, and stimulated by the success of pre-war experiments at Port Sunlight, Bourneville and elsewhere, the Ministry of Munitions Welfare Department has evolved an immense national scheme; one of the most hopeful of the many plans for social betterment that this war has called forth.

Hitherto the worker has been too inclined to regard his factory from the bread-and-cheese point of view—as nothing more than the place where he earns his livelihood. To widen his outlook, to give to the factory something of the attractiveness of a club or a college is the object of the Welfare Department's scheme.

It aims at introducing into industry the corporate life of a university, each factory representing a college possessing to a certain extent its own separate places of amusement, but also having common meeting grounds, where a sense of friendly rivalry with sister factories is animated, and where an esprit de corps for the worker's own factory is fostered.

The scheme is at present in its infancy. At Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham and other large centres the machinery for its realisation is only now being set up. But at Birmingham it is already in working order.

The City has for this purpose been divided into 14 areas, each with its executive committee, consisting of representatives of the workers, as well as of other existing societies, of the neighbourhood with the same object: Y.M.C.A., Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, &c. For the whole city there is a Central Executive Committee, "The City of Birmingham Civic Recreation Control Committee," presided over by the Lord Mayor, counting among its members Alderman Neville Chamberlain and other prominent citizens. Finance is one of its principal functions. It receives into a general fund subscriptions collected from employers and workers by the local executives. Initial outlay—pianos, pianettes and so forth—is provided for by capitation fees of 2s. 6d. per head, 2s. of which the Inland Revenue authorises to be taken out of

excess profits, where they exist, leaving 6d. only to be paid by the employer.

The department considers it of the highest importance that the workers themselves decide the form of recreation. And there is almost complete freedom of choice—the Executive Committee only intervening in extreme cases. The idea is that almost all amusements, even those objected to by Mrs. Grundy, are perfectly healthy if run straightly and openly. Consequently neither smoking, card-playing nor mixed dancing and tennis playing are tabooed. Theatrical performances are in high favour. The Welfare Department does not share the dismay of some less well acquainted with the mentality of the workers at the sight of our London theatres filled with girls from munition factories. It considers such recreation truly recuperative. And that it does not prevent saving is proved by the large sums subscribed to the factory benevolent funds. The writer may note by the way that both physiologist and psychologist find it well-nigh impossible to distinguish between cause and effect. And there is no doubt that if the State is to be well served, no aspect of the workers' welfare—physical, mental, moral or spiritual—must be neglected.

There is also a great demand for social clubs, cinemas, baths, bowling greens, skating rinks, and playing fields. Good use is to be made of existing winter gardens, halls, and recreation grounds, and encouragement is given to co-operate with societies already working in the locality for the same purpose.

Magnificent is the vista opened up by such a scheme of healthy invigorating amusement for the masses of our population, not only during the war, but in the longer time of peace.

Through the efforts of welfare workers, the spirit of play, of fair play, will breathe upon the dry bones of factory life, helping to settle many a dispute, to simplify many a problem.

In case the war should end before a Health Ministry has been instituted, arrangements have been made with the Home Office for the carrying on of the scheme and for its extension to trades other than the manufacture of munitions.

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that on and from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, until further notice, tiffins will cease to be served on the train leaving Kowloon at 1.30 P.M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

By Order,

R. BAKER.

Manager.

Kowloon.

25th June, 1918.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.P. L. Knight,
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru 12,500	TUES. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kawachi Maru 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru 12,500	SAT. 20th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tango Maru 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY 15, TOWNSVILLE, NEW YORK, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

1 Omitting Shanghai & Manila.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

1 Omitting Singapore.

1 Omitting Manila & Rangoon.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL

May 31st 1918. 1st. 1st. Below
Tyson 1st. 1st. Below 1st. Below
Tyson Intermediate 1st. 1st. Below
Tyson 1st. 1st. Below
Wong & 1st. 1st. Below
Chung 1st. 1st. Below
Potthaus 1st. 1st. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

May 31st 1918. 1st. 1st. Below
Tyson 1st. 1st. Below 1st. Below
Tyson Intermediate 1st. 1st. Below
Tyson 1st. 1st. Below
Wong & 1st. 1st. Below
Chung 1st. 1st. Below
Potthaus 1st. 1st. Below

Total consumption in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Estimated population in millions and decimals of persons per day.

Consumption per head per day.

Services to houses in the Kowloon Main Districts.

Consumption from Kowloon Main Districts.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Former Chinese Police Official Charged.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Presiding Judge, the case was continued in which three men are charged with committing an armed robbery at 162 Reclamation Street, Yau Ma Tei.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. C. G. Alibaster defended the first prisoner.

The case for the prosecution being closed, the first prisoner went into the witness box and gave a long story of his career. He said that he went as a cadet to the Police School at Canton for three years and graduated in 1911, when he was transferred to the Kowloon station. While he was there the revolution broke out and on going back to Canton and finding things in a state of great disorder he came to Hongkong. He later received an appointment at Yuenlong, as a Deputy Superintendent of Police, his work being to reorganise the force there. Having had another appointment he was later appointed chief detective to find out all the bad characters in three districts, but resigned because further trouble was on foot. He first came to live at Hongkong about a year ago and had his room at 59, Reclamation Street. He went on to account for all the goods found in his possession and denied all knowledge of the robbery or any share in it. With regard to the possession of the sovereigns, part of the stolen property, he said that he had them given to him for notes by a friend of the second defendant, as the man wanted them changed. He (prisoner) had no idea they were stolen.

Other statements followed.

The first defendant was sent to prison for five years' hard labour, and the other two for four years' hard labour.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

R. E. v. Takkoo.

At Takkoo on Saturday, the Royal Engineers won by 56 games to 43, thus maintaining their unbeaten record. Scores:-

Baworth and Heath beat Prowse and Gray 6-5, beat Seath and Aitchison 8-3, beat McCubbin and Scott 7-4.

Crackhanks and McGregor beat Seath and Aitchison 6-5, lost to McCubbin and Scott 5-6, beat Prowse and Gray 6-5.

Townsend and Charters beat McCubbin and Scott 9-2, lost to Gray and Prowse 3-8, beat Seath and Aitchison 6-5.

Queen's College v. Stonecutters.

In the Junior Division Queen's College beat Stonecutters by 55 games to 44. Scores:-

Choa Man-chen and Ngan-lo lost to White and Knight 4-7, lost to Hartop and Carruthers 4-7, beat Turner and Dunbar 6-5.

Lo Man-ho and Liang beat White and Knight 6-5, lost to Hartop and Carruthers 5-6, beat Turner and Dunbar 7-4.

Lo Man-ho and Bamjuk beat White and Knight 9-2, beat Hartop and Carruthers 7-4, beat Turner and Dunbar 7-4.

St. Stephen's College v. Indian Old Boys.

This Junior Division match was won by the Collegians by 55 games to 43. Scores:-

H. P. Yew and S. H. Ng lost to Omar and Ismail 5-6, beat Ismail and Ismail 8-3, beat Ismail and Sopher 8-3.

H. H. Tsui and K. P. Lai beat Omar and Ismail 7-4, lost to Ismail and Ismail 4-7, beat Ismail and Sopher 7-4.

Britton and M. K. Yee lost to Omar and Ismail 5-6, lost to Ismail and Ismail 5-6, beat Ismail and Sopher 7-4.

The Colony's Health. During the week ended June 22 there were notified 29 cases of plague (17 fatal), 26 of spotted fever (22 fatal), ten of enteric fever (nine fatal) and two fatal occurrences of diphtheria. Except one Indian sufferer from enteric all the cases were Chinese.

A PLUCKY OFFICER.

Helped a Private to Crawl into Safety.

2nd Lieut. Claude Trenchard Davis, of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) was in the thick of the big German drive, with the 24th Division, near St. Quentin from 21st March to 13th April last. The following extract is taken from a letter received by Mrs. Trenchard Davis from Private King, No. 248, R. W. K. Trent Bridge Hospital, Nottingham:—Your son, Lieut. Trenchard Davis, was lying beside me when I got wounded, but had to leave me as the machine guns were playing on us so. But he came out again at the risk of his own life to help me crawl into safety and assisted me to the dressing station. Of course you know I was Mr. Davis' servant, and was his runner on the day I was wounded, following him about wherever he went."

SPEEDING UP IRON OUTPUT.

Large Increase in America's Rate of Production.

Pittsburgh, May 10.—The monthly returns of the country's iron output, showing average daily production, during April, of 109,607 tons, is the most favourable in eleven months. More than this, the daily output at the opening of May not only exceeds that of a year ago (being the first month since November, to show such increase), but the figure, 113,440 tons, is actually the largest ever reported at the beginning of any month on record.

With all the increase in production, the mills are ruthlessly curtailing or entirely discontinuing shipments of steel to private consumers, when such shipments would interfere with their pledge of "100 per cent. performance" in supplying steel on Government orders. Nevertheless, there remains a considerable tonnage of steel not applicable to Government requirements. This steel the mills are allotting to their customers, and they are employing the greatest discretion possible in the allotment. Every mill has analysed its customers' requirements, and is endeavouring to distribute the steel where it will do the most good towards helping to win the war. By direction of the Washington authorities, special attention is being given to supplying steel that will aid agriculture and stimulate the production and transport of oil. Finer and finer distinctions, however, are going to be made.

The rearrangement in the distribution of steel is undoubtedly effecting a decided change in the respective quantities that go to the Government and to private consumers. But the amount going to private consumers is very considerable, nevertheless, and the actual requirements must have greatly decreased, for, after all, there is not a great deal of complaint among consumers that they are not receiving enough steel.

Many steel producers continue to entertain the theory that after six days or so of the present intensive shipping of steel for Government account, there will be a relaxation in the pressure for Government steel. This view is not countenanced by the Washington authorities, and particularly by the Director of Steel Supplies, who, however, bases his attitude on conditions as they have existed. Were steel to be produced at capacity, there might be a surplus for "unessential" purposes.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of literature for the troops from Mr. E. Howard. Forthcoming Wedding. The wedding of Miss Mary Meave and Mr. N. L. H. Bullock is to take place at St. John's Cathedral on Monday, July 2.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Canton's Splendid Effort.

On the occasion of the King's Birthday the sum of \$2,334.58 and £30 in draft was collected at Canton. Of this £500 was sent to King George's Fund for Sailors, the balance of \$334.97 being transferred to British War Contributions. The following is the list of subscribers:—

Alexander, W. A. ... \$25
Alono, D. A. ... 5

Anderson, Dr. W. J. ... 5
Webb ... 5

Anonymous ... 13.50

Anonymous ... 25

Anonymous ... 27

Anonymous ... 59

Ashton, R. S. ... 5

Bailey, T. ... 5

Bartolini, D. ... 15

Bell, F. W. ... 31.48

Richard, W. F. ... 10

Bitting, S. T. ... 10

Blanchett, C. L. ... 10

Howk, G. H. ... 25

Rey, Rev. A. H. ... 5

B.A.T. Co., Ltd. ... 25

Brooks, W. W. ... 5

C. ... 5

Carl, F. A. ... 50

Courtney, G. N. ... 20

Cumming, K. ... 10

Darsh, O. W. ... 200

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Edlaby, W. S. ... 10

Forbes, K. Margaret ... 10

Gain, C. D. G. ... 25

Gaudens, F. ... 25

Garriner, L. H. ... 5

Gaylard, H. ... 5

Gervin, Dredge & Co. ... 100

Gimbrell, C. A. ... 5

Griffith, L. E. Ltd. ... 629.51

Hannibal, W. A., Ltd. ... 50

Harris, H. P. ... 25

Herb, F. C. ... 25

Hicks, H. J. ... 5

Hill, S. ... 25

Hogg & Karanji, Ltd. ... 25

Hotton, A. ... 30

Jamieson, E. G. ... 50

J. W. O. M. G. ... 100

Jeejeebhoy, D. & Co. ... 5

Jones, Miss Alice ... 5

Kavarana, B. F. & Co. ... 5

"H. S. ... 10

"M. H. & Sons ... 5

Kitching, G. C. ... 20

Lammert, L. E. ... 10

Lawrence, G. A. ... 10

Little, Adams & Wood ... 50

McEuen, D. E. ... 50

McKinnon, A. ... 10

McNair, Rev. G. H. ... 5

Martin, A. ... 10

Matheson, B. T. ... 25

Mavor, G. ... 25

Mehra, M. N. ... 10

Mogra, E. R. ... 10

Morne, H. J. ... 10

Muris, H. E. ... 10

Nelson, R. T. ... 5

Ohta, K. ... 10

Parkin, J. C. ... 10

Patall, & Co. ... 10

Patel, J. B. ... 5

Pavri, K. S. ... 10

Payne, A. ... 10

Peel, G. A. ... 10

Perry, F. A. ... 10

Pochomall Bros. ... 10

Price, J. ... 10

Read, W. ... 5

Reed, R. J. ... 10

Reid, C. H. ... 10

Reedius, J. V. ... 10

Reynolds, Dr. W. G. ... 10

Riggensbach, H. ... 5

Robertson, J. ... 10

Rogers, Rev. W. W. ... 10

Sandeman, H. H. ... 20

Shers, W. A. ... 5

Shields, C. H. ... 100

Shrubsole, H. C. ... 25

Smith, H. E. ... 25

Smith, H. Staples ... 200

Smith, J. T. ... 10

Smith, Percy (Hong Kong) ... 5

Smyth, E. H. ... 45

Spalinger, U. ... 25

States, W. Gordon ... 10

Stratton, W. M. ... 15

Thomas ... 5

Tregillus, E. O. ... 20

Urechuk, D. ... 5

Vanni, A. D. ... 5

Vasunia, J. P. ... 25

Villa Bros. ... 50

Warner, H. D. ... 10

Watson, O. K. ... 10

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